

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1838.

No. 27 Vol. 53

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE-
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
For one year in advance \$2 50
If not paid before the end of 6 mos 3 00
Within the year 3 50
No paper will be discontinued until all arrear-
ages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the of-
fice.

ADVERTISING.
1 square, or less, 1 or 3 times, \$1.50; three
months \$4; six months \$7.50; twelve months
\$15. Longer ones in proportion.

From the U. S. Magazine and Democratic
Review for June.

BUNKER'S HILL.

BY FRANCIS A. DURIVAGE.

How calm the summer sunlight falls
In beauty upon the walls;
And from the crested steep
Of Bunker's great unbattled head,
Thunders forth a lengthening line of shade
Upon the tranquil deep!

World-honored mountain! other sights
Were seen upon thy grassy heights,
And on that quiet shore,
When Freedom tried to danger's post
First drew in arms her gallant host
And to confront them on the strand
Britannia ranged her glittering band,—
While madly volleying o'er,
Burst sheeted flame and volmed smoke,
And cannon throats in thunder spoke
Their deep, responsive roar.

Lo! where, as Fancy lends her aid,
Beneath her magic touch arrayed,
The heroes of a golden time,
With reverend brow and port sublime,
In serried ranks before me stand—
Though feebly armed, a dutiful band.
I read in every fearless eye
The high resolve to die or die,
There rolls no drum along their line,
No bayonet bright above its shine,
No flaming banners court the air,
With herald pomp and port of war;
And hushed is every sound;
One sentinel, with measured pace,
Keeps guard in his allotted place
High on the lofty mound.

Stern silence broods upon the hill,
The vale is bound in sleep,
The crowded town is hushed and still,
And tranquil lies the deep.
Thus Naples sleeps, thy matchless bay
While units of beauty o'er it lay
Ere yet the crater's roar
Awakens thousands to behold
The mountain's fiery wreath unfold—
Venus, wild and fierce and dread,
Its wild deluge widely shed
And heap with dying and with dead
The desolated shore.

The signal note is uttered—hark!
Rolls out the British band;
In order marching to embark,
The birchen women come.
Bugle and trumpet clamorous shrill
Are echoed from the silent hill,
As rank on rank the squadrons pour
In haste to gain that fatal shore.
Ah! many a proud and noble breast
Throbs high beneath its scutlet vest,
Too soon with rattle hurled to dye
Its gay ensanguined finery;
O'er many a young and lofty head
St. George's cross is proudly spread,
Too soon in marble sleep to lie,
O'ershadowed only by the sky.

Lo! Albyon sends her war-arrays,
With eagle plume and tartan gay—
And from their front the heather sprays
A loftier valor fill their breast.
For nourishment the battle's toil,
To him who fights on foreign soil,
And many a heart has homeward flown,
To greet the land they love—their own,
And when the shrill wild war-pipes play
They think of valleys far away—
Loch Leven and old Bannockburn—
Why should they fight with Freedom's sons?
Their own life blood rebellious runs;
And to unslake, is hate at best,
That clasp at the Southron's breast.

No clamor rude—no warning shout—
Burst forth behind the redoubt,
Where every pulse is calm;
The prayers to righteous Heaven addressed,
For strength, are silently expressed,
And hushed without a sound.
The foe have disembarked, and now
Are pressing towards the hillock's brow,
Proudly along their sweeping line
Their banners wave, their bayonets shine;
The rolling thunders of the drum
Direct their march as on they come;
And dark upon the sleeping tide,
Huge men-of-war at anchor ride,
Whose ports upon the landward side
Display toll many a row
Of yawning guns, prepared to shower
Their death-bolts with resistless power
Full on the fated foe.

As nearer still the Briton came
Forth burst the thunder and the flame;
Each yeoman's aim was good and true,
And winged with death each bullet flew.
Can words convey the wild uproar
That madly rose from sea and shore,
Or paint the panic and the flight
Of soldiers trained and sold to fight?
They shout—they fly—all order lost—
And plumes in wild confusion tost,
And tramping markets all display
Their hirling fear and dismay;

While, thrilling through the flying rout,
Rises on high the patriot shout,
Again, by shame and fear impelled,
They scale the hill, again repelled,
They seek the plain below,
While still the fiery cannonade
From anchored ships affords them aid,
And galls the feeble foe.
Ah! vainly might I now essay
To paint the fortunes of the day,

Or sadly strive to tell
How, upon Israel's lofty place,
Too briefly sped his gallant race,
Heroic Warren fell.
He to the mount of battle came
To meet the sacrificial flame
That lit the field of strife;
And there, before his country's God,
He fell on freedom's holiest sod,
And poured that sacred blood;
But not in vain he fought and bled;
Such death a glorious halo spread
Around the cause he prized,
And Liberty, so lately born
At Lexington, was on that morn-
At Warren's blood baptized.



[By Authority.]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE SE-
COND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 26]

AN ACT to divide the Territory of Wisconsin
and to establish the Territorial Govern-
ment of Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That from and after the third
day of July next, all that part of the present Ter-
ritory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Missis-
sippi river, and west of a line drawn due North
from the head waters or sources of the Missis-
sippi to the Territorial line, shall, for the pur-
pose of temporary Government, be and consti-
tute a separate Territorial Government by the
name of Iowa; and that from and after the
said third day of July next, the present Ter-
ritorial Government of Wisconsin shall extend
only to that part of the present Territory of
Wisconsin which lies east of the Mississippi river.
And after the said third day of July next,
all power and authority of the Government of
Wisconsin, in and over the Territory hereby
constituted, shall cease; *Provided*, That nothing
in this act contained shall be construed to
impair the rights of person or property now ap-
pertaining to any Indians within the said Ter-
ritory, so long as such rights shall remain un-
extinguished by treaty between the U. States
and such Indians, and to impair the obligations
of any treaty now existing between the United
States and such Indians, or to impair or any-
wise to affect the authority of the Government
of the United States, to make any regulations
respecting such Indians, their lands, property,
or other rights, by treaty or law, or otherwise,
which it would have been competent to the
Government to make if this act had never been
passed; *Provided*, That nothing in this act con-
tained shall be construed to inhibit the Gov-
ernment of the United States from dividing the
Territory hereby established into one or more
other Territories in such manner and at such
times as Congress shall, in its discretion, deem
convenient and proper, or from attaching any
portion of said Territory to any other State or
Territory of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the ex-
ecutive power and authority in and over the Ter-
ritory of Iowa shall be vested in a Govern-
or, who shall hold his office for three years, un-
less sooner removed by the President of the U.
States. The Governor shall reside within the
said Territory, shall be commander-in-chief of
the militia thereof, shall perform the duties and
receive the emoluments of superintendent of
Indian affairs, and shall approve of all laws
passed by the Legislative Assembly before they
shall take effect; he may grant pardons for of-
fenses against the laws of the said Territory,
and reprieves for offenses against the laws of
the United States, until the decision of the Pres-
ident can be made known thereon; he shall
commission all officers who shall be appointed
to office under the laws of said Territory, and
shall take care that the laws be faithfully ex-
ecuted.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there
shall be a Secretary of the said Territory, who
shall reside therein, and hold his office for four
years, unless sooner removed by the President
of the United States; he shall record and pre-
serve all the laws and proceedings of the Legis-
lative Assembly, hereinafter constituted, and
all the acts and proceedings of the Governor,
in his executive department; he shall transmit
one copy of the laws and one copy of the ex-
ecutive proceedings, on or before the first Mon-
day in December in each year, to the President
of the United States, and at the same time, two
copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House
of Representatives, for the use of Congress.
And in case of the death, removal, resignation,
or necessary absence of the Governor from the
Territory, the Secretary shall have, and he is
hereby authorized and required to execute and
perform all the powers and duties of the Gov-
ernor during such vacancy or necessary ab-
sence, or until another Governor shall be duly
appointed to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the
legislative power shall be vested in the Govern-
or and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative
Assembly shall consist of a Council and House
of Representatives. The Council shall consist
of thirteen members, having the qualifications
of voters as hereinafter prescribed, whose term
of service shall continue two years. The House
of Representatives shall consist of twenty-six
members, possessing the same qualifications as
prescribed for the members of the Council, and
whose term of service shall continue one year.
An apportionment shall be made as nearly
equal as practicable, among the several counties,
for the election of the Council and Representa-
tives giving to each section of the Territory
representation in the ratio of its population,
Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And
the said members of the Council and House of
Representatives shall reside in and be inhabi-
tants of the district for which they may be
elected. Previous to the first election, the Gov-
ernor of the Territory shall cause the census or
enumeration of the inhabitants of the several
counties in the Territory to be taken, and made
by the sheriffs of the said counties, unless the
same shall have been taken within three months
previous to the third day of July next, and re-
turn thereof made by said sheriffs to the Gov-
ernor. The first election shall be held at such
time and place, and conducted in such manner
as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and
he shall at the same time, declare the number
of members of the Council and House of Rep-
resentatives to which each of the counties or
districts are entitled under this act. The num-

ber of persons authorized to be elected having
the greatest number of votes in each of the said
counties or districts, for the Council, shall be
declared by the said Governor to be duly elected
to the said Council; and the person or per-
sons having the greatest number of votes for the
House of Representatives, equal to the num-
ber to which each county may not be entitled,
shall also be declared by the Governor to be
duly elected; *Provided*, The Governor shall or-
der a new election when there is a tie between
two or more persons voted for, to supply the
vacancy made by such tie. And the persons
thus elected to the Legislative Assembly, shall
meet at such place, and on such day as he shall
appoint; but thereafter the time, place, and
manner of holding and conducting all elections
by the people, and the apportioning the rep-
resentation in the several counties to the Coun-
cil and House of Representatives, according to
population, shall be prescribed by law, as well
as the day of the annual commencement of the
session of the Legislative Assembly; but no ses-
sion of any year shall exceed the term of seven-
ty-five days.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every
free white male citizen of the United States,
above the age of twenty-one years, who shall
have been an inhabitant of said Territory at
the time of its organization, shall be entitled
to vote at the first election, and shall be eligi-
ble to any office within the said Territory; but the
qualifications of voters at all subsequent elec-
tions, shall be such as shall be determined by
the Legislative Assembly; *Provided*, That the
right of suffrage shall be exercised only by citi-
zens of the United States.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the leg-
islative power of the Territory shall extend to
all rightful subjects of legislation; but no law
shall be passed interfering with the primary dis-
posal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon
the property of the United States, nor shall the
land or other property of non-residents be tax-
ed higher than the lands or other property of
residents. All the laws of the Governor and
Legislative Assembly shall be submitted to, and
if disapproved by the Congress of the United
States, the same shall be null and of no effect.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all
township officers, and all county officers, except
judicial officers, justices of the peace, sheriffs,
clerks of courts, shall be elected by the peo-
ple, in such manner as is now prescribed by
the laws of the Territory of Wisconsin, or as
may, after the first election, be provided by
the Governor and Legislative Assembly of
Iowa Territory. The Governor shall nominate,
and by a vote of the Legislative Assembly, shall
appoint, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and all
other officers, except those of the staff, and all
civil officers not herein provided for. Vacan-
cies occurring in the recess of the Council,
shall be filled by appointments from the Gov-
ernor, which shall expire at the end of the next
session of the Legislative Assembly; but the
said Governor may appoint, in the first ses-
sion, the aforesaid officers, who shall hold
their offices until the end of the next session of
the said Legislative Assembly.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no
member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold,
or be appointed to, any office created, or the
emoluments of which shall have been cre-
ated, while he was a member, during the
term for which he shall have been elected, and
no one shall hold the expiration of such term,
and no person holding a commission or ap-
pointment under the United States, or any of
its officers, except as a militia officer, shall be
a member of the said Council or House of Rep-
resentatives, or shall hold any office under the
Government of said Territory.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the
judicial power of the said Territory shall be
vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate
courts, and in justices of the peace. The su-
preme court shall consist of a chief justice,
and two associate judges, any two of whom
shall be a quorum, and who shall hold a term
at the seat of Government of the said Territory,
annually, and they shall hold their offices dur-
ing the term of four years. The said Territory
shall be divided into three judicial districts,
and a district court or courts shall be held in
each of the three districts, by one of the judges
of the supreme court, at such times and places
as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges
shall, after their appointment, respectively re-
side in the districts which shall be assigned
to them. The jurisdiction of the several courts
herein provided for, both appellate and origi-
nal, and that of the probate courts, and of the
justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law;
Provided, however, That justices of the peace
shall not have jurisdiction of any matter of con-
troversy, when the title or boundaries of land
may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum
demanded exceeds fifty dollars. And the said
supreme and district courts, respectively, shall
possess a chancery as well as a common law
jurisdiction. Each district court shall appoint
its clerk, who shall keep his office at the place
where the court may be held, and the said
clerk shall also be the registers in chancery;
and any vacancy in said office of clerk happen-
ing in the vacation of said court, may be filled
by the judge of said district, whose appointment
shall continue until the next term of said court.

And writs of error, bills of exception, and ap-
peals in chancery cases, shall be allowed in
all cases, from the final decisions of the said
district courts to the supreme court, under such
regulations as may be prescribed by law; but
in no case removed to the supreme court shall
trial by jury be allowed in said court. The su-
preme court may appoint its own clerk, and
every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure
of the court by which he shall have been ap-
pointed. And writs of error and appeals from
the final decisions of the said supreme court
shall be allowed and taken to the supreme court
of the United States, in the same manner and
under the same regulations as from the circuit
courts of the United States, where the value of
the property, or the amount in controversy, is
ascertained by the oath or affirmation of
either party, shall exceed one thousand dollars.
And each of the said district courts shall have
and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases
arising under the constitution and laws of the
United States, as is vested in the circuit and
district courts of the United States, subject to
the first six days of every term of the said courts,
or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall
be appropriated to the trial of cases arising
under the said constitution and laws. And writs
of error and appeals from the final decisions of
the said courts, in all such cases, shall be made
to the supreme court of the said Territory, in the
same manner as in other cases, the same fees
shall receive in all such cases, the same fees
which the clerk of the district courts of Wis-
consin Territory now receives for similar ser-
vices.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there
shall be an attorney for the said territory ap-
pointed, who shall continue in office four years,
unless sooner removed by the President, and
who shall receive the same fees and salary as
the attorney for the Territory of Wisconsin, in
the counties west of the Mississippi river, by
appeal or otherwise, into the said Territory of
Wisconsin, in the counties west of the Missis-

siippi river, by appeal or otherwise, into the su-
preme court for the Territory of Wisconsin, and
which shall be determined thereon on the third
day of July next, shall be certified by the clerk
of the said supreme court, and transferred to
the supreme court of said Territory of Iowa,
there to be proceeded in to final determination,
in the same manner that they might have been
in the said supreme court of the Territory of
Wisconsin.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the
sum of five thousand dollars, and the same is
hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be ex-
pended by, and under the direction of, the Gov-
ernor of said Territory of Iowa, in the purchase
of a library, to be kept at the seat of Govern-
ment, for the accommodation of the Governor,
Legislative Assembly, judges, secretary, mar-
shal, and attorney of said Territory, and such
other persons as the Governor and Legislative
Assembly shall direct.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That from
and after the day named in this act for the
organization of the Territory of Iowa, the term
of the members of the Council and House of
Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin,
shall be deemed to have expired, and an entire
new organization of the Council and House of
Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin
shall be constituted by this act, shall take place
as follows: As soon as practicable after the pas-
sage of this act, the Governor of the Territory
of Wisconsin shall appoint the thirteen mem-
bers of the Council, and twenty-six members of
the House of Representatives among the several
counties or districts composed within said Ter-
ritory, according to their population, as near
as may be (Indians excepted). The first elec-
tion shall be held at such time as the Governor
shall appoint and direct; and shall be con-
ducted, and returns thereof made, in all respects,
according to the provisions of the laws of said
Territory, and the Governor shall declare the
person having the greatest number of votes to
be elected, and shall order a new election when
there is a tie between two or more persons voted
for, to supply the vacancy made by such tie.
The persons thus elected shall meet at
Madison, the seat of Government, on such day
as he shall appoint, but thereafter the ap-
portioning of the representation in the several
counties to the Council and House of Repre-
sentatives, according to population, the day of
their election, and the day for the commence-
ment of the session of the Legislative Assembly
shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That tem-
porarily, and until otherwise provided by law
of the Legislative Assembly, the Governor of
the Territory of Iowa may define the judicial
districts of said Territory, and assign the judges
who may be appointed for said Territory, to the
several districts, and also appoint the times for
holding courts in the several counties in each
district, by proclamation to be issued by him;
but the Legislative Assembly, at their first, or
any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or
modify such judicial districts, and assign the
judges, and alter the times of holding the courts
or any of them.

RH. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
APPROVED, June 12th, 1838.
M. VAN BUREN.

SEGUINE'S ACUSTIC DROPS; AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS.

DR. JOSEPH SEGUINE, the Inven-
tor and Proprietor of these Drops, does
not feel called upon, at this time, after the ex-
perience of twenty years in the application of
his remedy, in many thousand cases of partial
or total deafness, most of which have been suc-
cessful, to enter into an analysis of its qualities,
or a detail of its virtues. It is sufficient to say,
that many cases of deafness, arising from cold,
partial or total deafness, arise originally from
cold; and this medicine being intended to act
particularly in such cases, has been a successful
medium of cure just in that proportion. There
are many cases of deafness, which are believed
by the sufferers to arise from other causes, such
as excessive and sudden noise, long service in
the army, the firing of cannon, &c., and of many
such we have certificates of cure. But Dr.
Seguine does not hesitate to assert, that a large
majority of such instances of deafness arise from
cold, either as a direct or predisposing cause.
In all such cases, either recent or of long stand-
ing, whether in the young or aged, this medi-
cine will exert a happy influence, and the great
relief may be expected. Many instances
of cure are known to the proprietor, after every
other proposed remedy had been tried, and when
all hope of recovery had been exhausted. Be-
ing composed entirely of vegetables of the most
innocent description, and warranted to contain
no mineral whatever, no fear need be enter-
tained for a moment, that any ill effects will
result from their use. The following directions,
strictly attended to, will ensure to the sufferer
almost instantaneous relief.

DIRECTIONS.
First ascertain if there be any wax in the ear
which has become hard; and if so, use an in-
jection of soap and warm water; or, if neces-
sary, a preparation of oil of orange and hartshorn,
which any apothecary can furnish, so diluted
as to be used with safety. This should be done
an hour before using the Acoustic Drops; then
apply these, by dropping 5 to 10 drops into the
ear, and stop the ear with a little cotton wool.
Repeat this night and morning. The soap and
water should be occasionally used in the mean-
time, at least half an hour before using the drops.

TESTIMONIALS.

London, August 27, 1830.
This is to certify, that I have known Dr. J.
Seguine intimately for some years. His char-
acter, as a man of honor and strict integrity, is
unexceptionable; and I can bear witness to the
great efficacy attributed to his Acoustic Drops
by those who have used them. I do not believe
he would offer to the public any medical prepa-
ration on which the most perfect reliance
could not be placed.

W. L. BECKWITH, JR.,
President of Westminster Abbey.
London, June, 1832.
Dr. Joseph Seguine having imparted to me
the secret of his composition known as the
Acoustic Drops, we take pleasure in pronounc-
ing it a truly perfectly innocent in its effects,
and highly efficacious as a remedy for deafness
arising from cold.

Signed,
J. TAYLOR, M. D.
THOS. DAVIE, M. D.
J. ABERNETHY, M. D.
WM. HUNTER, M. D.
The Dr. S. Seguine.
Dear Sir—I take pleasure in informing you

of the complete success of your Acoustic Drops,
in effecting a cure of the deafness under which
I have labored for the last eight years. I be-
lieve the deprivation of my hearing was caused
by cold taken after an attack of fever, which
left me in a condition in which you saw me
some two months since. I have now comple-
tely regained my hearing after using three bottles.
I am with gratitude, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH WILSON.
London, March 12, 1836. No. 10, Blackfriars.

Wade Park, Somerset, May, 7, 1836.
Dr. J. Seguine—Your Acoustic Drops have
effected wonders on my son. Having, during
the past winter, fallen into the neighboring lake
while skating, the cold produced a partial deaf-
ness in one ear, and almost total in the other.
We have applied but two bottles, and find him
so much benefited, that I am induced to send
for a dozen, in order to distribute among some
of my tenants, as well as to continue their use
in my son's case. Please deliver them to the
bearer, John Simmonson, who is provided with
money to pay for them.

With great respect,
HAUGHTON WADE.
Manchester, June 10, 1836.
I have used Dr. Seguine's Acoustic Drops in
my practice with great success. I consider it
more universally successful than any medicine
for the cure of deafness that ever came under
my observation. I know nothing of its com-
position.
HENRY GALE, M. D.
[TRANSLATION.]
Lisbon, January, 1817.

Dr. Joseph Seguine submitted to me his
medicine for the cure of deafness, and proved
to me that it is a good preparation for the pur-
pose. Dr. Seguine's private character is such
as must entitle him to the greatest respect and
confidence wherever he is known.
LOPEZ FIGANIERE,
Pract. Med. Acad.

NOTICES OF CURE.

Mrs. SARAH HARRIS, of Lexington, afflicted
with deafness, said to have been caused by
the discharge of a gun near her ear, was per-
manently cured by the use of one bottle.
GEORGE HARRIS, of Lexington, was ear-
ly subject to a discharge from one ear, which re-
sulted in total deafness on that side. The use
of two bottles restored his hearing, so that
he is now conversant as usual. He continues its use.
RICHARD THOMPSON, of St. Martin's Lane,
became gradually deaf so that he was unable to
hear a full orchestra in their loudest perfor-
mances. He was relieved by one bottle so as
to be able to hear distinctly, and was perma-
nently cured by three bottles.

JAMES HENRY WILLIAMS, of Richmond,
became deaf after a severe attack of indolence
in the head, and was cured by the use of
two bottles.
Miss LOUISA VINCENTS, of Tatham Green,
aged 17, was suddenly attacked with deafness
arising from severe cold. She was cured by
the use of two bottles.

—The names of hundreds of others might
be given, were it of any use except to swell a
list already large enough. The best proof is in
the use of it, which is recommended to all
afflicted.

CAUTION.

In purchasing Seguine's Acoustic Drops, ob-
serve that every bottle of the New York, ap-
pointed by a lithographed copy of the following
certificate, with Dr. Seguine's fac simile signa-
ture:
To the citizens of the United States of America
and Canada:
London, January 6, 1837.

This is to certify, that I have appointed Mr.
Robert D. Hart, of the city of New York, my
agent for the sale of Seguine's Acoustic Drops,
with the power to appoint agents throughout
the United States and Canada. He is also au-
thorized to furnish to the poor gratis, at his
discretion, provided the person applying shall
produce a certificate from the nearest magis-
trate, or minister of any church, that the ap-
plicant is a person of good character, and too
poor to purchase a bottle.
Signed,
J. SEGUINE, M. D.

In order more perfectly to guard against
counterfeits, Dr. Seguine has prepared a large
quantity expressly for America and Canada,
with an entirely new label, wrappers, &c. See
that the agent's name is on the outside wrapper
of each bottle.
Price \$1.50 per bottle.
ROBT. D. HART,
No. 437 Broadway, Gen. Agent for the U. States.
May be had also of P. Burnett, New York,
Chemical Hall, No. 35 Sixth Avenue; Messrs.
A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton street, corner of
William; and at No. 22 Hicks street, Brooklyn.
The Agent received the following letter in recom-
mendation of this valuable medicine:
BALTIMORE COUNTY, May 8, 1837.
Mr. Robert D. Hart—When in New York,
some three weeks since, I bought of you a bottle
of Seguine's Acoustic Drops for the cure of
Deafness, telling you at the time that if I found
any benefit from its use I would inform you,
and if otherwise, I would publish it in the Bal-
timore papers as an imposture. I have found
so much benefit from them, that I am induced
to send for six bottles, which please send to
care of J. Taylor & Sons, where I will get them.
My case is of ten years' standing, and I have
suffered much from a rumbling in my ear, which
is nearly removed.
I subscribe myself, with pleasure,
Your friend,
A. JONESON.

The above is sold by D. BRADFORD,
at the Office of Kentucky Gazette, Le.
March 8, 1838.—10-11.

A Runaway Loafer.

A FELLOW by the name of JOHN T.
FELL, runaway from this place on Tues-
day morning last, in debt to this Office Three
Dollars and Fifty Cents for printing bills for a
benefit given him by the Theatrical Company
of Dayton, for whom he had occasionally sung
a few comic songs. He is also indebted to the
Exchange Hotel for his own, and the board of
two croonies for whom he had become respon-
sible; besides various other debts. Said Fell is
a tall, thin, lanky fellow, with long, thin legs
much shorter than the other; about 5 feet
6 inches high, and has a deal of brass. His only
occupation is travelling through the country
singing songs, defrauding printers and others—
He is now in Cincinnati, and we caution our
brethren of the press there, and every other
place he may visit, to be on their guard, lest he
should defraud them, which he will certainly
do if he can. We also caution all respectable
Theatres, boarding houses, and the public gen-
erally, to beware of him.
We request the Press throughout the
Union to copy the above, and accept our
thanks.
Herald Office, Dayton, Ohio, May 26, 1838.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
Deeds, Warrants, Kiss Fences, &c.

GAZETTE. LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1838.

Small Pox.—At Mr. McCauley's factory, there are now six cases of Small Pox. The County Court has discontinued the Russell road from the city limits to the Iron-works road, and erected three fences across it, and we have great hopes that this, with other preventives, will occlude this loathsome disease from the city and county generally. Except the six cases at Mr. McCauley's, we know of none in the city or any other part of the county.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL has been rejected. It is deemed by the editor of the Commonwealth, that the defeat of this bill, is of more importance to the country, than was the defeat of the British on Lake Erie by Perry, whereby the Americans obtained complete control of the lake, and prevented the massacre of thousands of our helpless women and children. We envy not the feelings of the editor of the Commonwealth.

We are indebted to Mr. MENIFEE for the communication of the defeat of the Independent Treasury bill, communicated in terms but little less laconic than was the victory of Perry.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1838. DEAR SIR—The Sub-Treasury Bill was lost to-night in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 111 to 135.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't. R. H. MENIFEE. Kentucky Gazette.

We perpetrated an error in our last, by announcing our old neighbor N. L. FINNELL, Esq. as Editor of the Maysville Whig Advocate. Mr. Finnell has returned to the Observer & Reporter of this city. The Editor of the Whig Advocate is William H. McCordle, Esq. We wrote the article from memory, some good friend having borrowed the papers.

4TH OF JULY. The Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, was yesterday celebrated in this place, with accustomed ardour. The Military and the citizens generally, united in a dinner at G. R. Trotter's lawn, where every thing went off agreeably and pleasantly.

By a Trustee of Transylvania University, who found it oppressive to pay his subscription to the Gazette, and, therefore, had his name "chalked off," we were requested to insert the following notice, which we do with great pleasure, believing it just, at the same time, we are free to say, that a wealthy individual, who is unwilling to pay his subscription, ought not to tax a press, to which he yields no support, with any puff of the kind.

At a meeting of the Trustees held this day, Dr. N. R. Smith of Baltimore, was unanimously elected to the Chair of the Theory and Practice in the Medical Department of Transylvania University. Aware of the responsibilities in making this appointment, the Trustees have pleasure in announcing to the public, the selection of a gentleman to fill the vacancy, who is already eminently distinguished both as a practitioner and teacher in this profession. The faculty is thus completely made up, and at no period of the history of this valuable department of Transylvania, has it been so thoroughly prepared for imparting the substantial practical principles of Medicine, Surgery, Anatomy, Chemistry, and all the tributary branches to a comprehensive course of Medical instruction.

T. A. MARSHALL, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Lexington, July 2, 1838.

O. G. Cates, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor, Attorney General, for the state of Kentucky, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of C. S. Morehead, Esq.

We have, probably, not been sufficiently respectful to royalty. In fact, we are not certain that we have taken any notice of the arrival, within the United States, of the Prince de Joinville, son of Louis Philippe, King of France. But this personage did arrive at Hampton Roads, visited the city of Washington, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, New York, (where a dinner was given him, which cost his entertainers \$30 each,) Boston, Newport, and many other places. In fact, the Prince seems to have copied after the great Napoleon in the celerity of his movements. At Newport, he gave a grand Fete, which is happily described by the New York Commercial Advertiser, whose article will appear in our next, being too lengthy for this number.

Mr. Clay has been invited to make an electioneering tour to New York. The following is his reply to the Committee of invitation. He is nearly following in the footsteps. The office of President "should be neither sought nor refused."

"MR. CLAY'S REPLY. "WASHINGTON, 8th June, 1838. "Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, which, as a Committee appointed at a meeting of my political friends, recently convened in the city of New York, you addressed to me, transmitting a copy of their proceedings, and in pursuance to one of their resolutions, inviting me to visit that city, and to pass through the State of New York to Buffalo, upon my return home, after the termination of the present session of Congress.

I have perused the proceedings of the meeting with the liveliest feelings of gratitude; and I request you, gentlemen, to convey to those who composed it, my cordial thanks and respectful acknowledgements for their friendly consideration of me. Whilst I feel highly gratified by the sentiments of attachment, confidence and preference, with an expression of which the meeting has honored me; I think that it has wisely referred the designation of a suitable candidate for the office of President of the United States to the consideration and impartial decision of a National Convention. Such an assemblage, representing all parts of the United States, and fairly constituted, will embody the opinions and best express the sense of the whole opposition to the present administration of the General Government. It will reconcile differences, promote harmony, and secure hearty co-operation among those who are engaged in the patriotic cause of struggling to bring back the Government to its former purity, to heal the wounds in the constitution, and to restore the prosperity of the country.

I should be most happy to find myself under circumstances which would admit of my acceptance of the friendly invitation to visit your State. I am sure that every where, on a tour so agreeable, I should meet with the greatest kindness and hospitality, and behold in the virtue, intelligence and enterprise of the People of New York, in the noble works of internal improvement which adorn its territory, and in the fruitful soil with which Providence has blessed its abundant elements for repairing the temporary injuries inflicted by the errors and experiments of the Federal Executive. But, I feel constrained to deny myself the satisfaction of contemplating these pleasing scenes. After an absence from my home, which has already extended so high eight months, I am naturally most anxious to rejoin my family without any unavoidable delay. I might content myself with the assignment of this simple reason, but I have other and higher motives, which candor requires I should communicate, for declining to accept your obliging invitation. Although I am not in fact a candidate for any office, I am aware that my name is freely used in connection with the highest gift in the American People. Whilst it is thus a subject of consideration, I have thought that it best becomes me to remain in an attitude perfectly passive, doing nothing with the intention of attracting the current of public feeling to me, nothing to disturb or effect the exercise of the free and unbiased judgment of the People. I have accordingly acted in strict conformity with this conviction of my duty. I have visited no place, and shall visit no place, with the view of promoting my own personal advancement. Considerations both of principle and convenience, have induced me to adopt this resolution. I know that sentiments of personal esteem and regard for me, and for which I am very thankful, apart from political movements, have prompted the invitation with which you have favored me; but if I were to accept it, no matter under what protestations, or professions, it would be believed, whether justly or not, that it had other objects besides social intercourse and examination of the inexhaustible resources of your great State. This same or similar reasons with which I might be induced to visit New York, would be urged to prevail on me to go to other portions of the Union. How could I discriminate? What limit should I prescribe? There would be a physical impracticability to go to every important point in the Union, which I might be pressed, or prompted by the impulse of my own feelings to visit.

The office of President of the United States is of a nature so exalted, and its functions are so momentous that it ought not to be, and happily never can be, reached by individual efforts to acquire it. It should only be bestowed by the free, spontaneous and deliberate judgment of the people. When so conferred, it is more honorable to them than to the distinguished object of their choice. Thus receiving it, he will enter upon the career of its arduous duties, conscious that he has attained the elevated station by no low or unworthy arts, and overflowing with gratitude; will dedicate all his abilities and his undivided energies, to the honor, and the prosperity and glory of his country.

Such, gentlemen, are the views which I should entertain if I were a formal candidate, and the sole candidate of the cause to which I am attached. Far from being weakened, they appear to me to possess additional strength when we survey the actual state of the question to which they relate. The Whigs have not yet determined on their candidate. They are now deliberating about it, consulting among themselves in their primary and other assemblies, as they have a right to do, and resolved to hold a great family consultation in December 1839. Other gentlemen, of eminent abilities, of distinguished services, and of acknowledged patriotism, are justly and properly and prominently in their view, and under their consideration. Whilst this preliminary question is in progress of amicable adjustment, I feel that it would not be right for me to make any personal exertions, or even to be voluntarily placed in situations in which it might be supposed that I was making personal exertions, to withdraw from them the confidence so justly due to them as our common friends, and fix it exclusively upon myself. In announcing this rule of conduct for myself,

it is foreign to my intention to mark any course for others, or to intimate any dissatisfaction with whatever line they may consider it proper to pursue.

I pray you, gentlemen, individually accept assurances of the high personal regard and esteem, with which I am, Faithfully, your friend and obdt. serv't. H. CLAY."

From the Buffalo Daily Star, June 14. THE PROSPECT.—We begin reluctantly to yield to the general belief, that a war with Great Britain is inevitable. With all the professions of amicable intent, made by the leading men and official functionaries of Canada, their press still teems with inflammatory denunciations, and threats of war even to extermination.

The Canadian press is not an irresponsible organ of free thought. It is wholly under the control of the government. The authorities, if they wished for peace, as they pretend, might regulate the tone of the press, and if too inflammatory, temper it with prudence, and pacify the irritable state of public feeling along those lines.

Were the Canadian press free, as in our own country, it might be that now and then a print might not speak the general sentiments of the nation, or province. But it is not. The inference then is, that the press preaches war, because the government desires it; and if the government desires it, they will leave no means untried to produce it. A series of provocations and aggressions will follow, until the infection extend over the whole population of both nations—and war will be the only path to peace.

We speak of these matters, not in despondence; for Americans have no cause of fear from the result. A lesson, however, should be deeply impressed, both upon the government and the people,—a lesson learned by former experience. The government should, with all possible haste, prepare the means for defensive war—and the people, with all possible prudence, should abstain from all acts of aggression, until these means are effective.

There are many trying circumstances for the patience and forbearance of the inhabitants of this frontier. The victims of oppression, driven out of their own habitations, are thrown destitute upon us; and it scarcely needs the taunts of the Canadian government press, or the threats of the military dandies of Old England to provoke something like the spirit of 1812 to rise up and resist. We cannot blame the refugees for wishing to return to their own fields and firesides; nor can we very much censure the sympathy felt by our own citizens, or the resentment they show under threats and vituperations, from neighbors who owe them so many obligations. But at this time their resentment should not provoke aggression. Our frontiers are defenceless; our firesides and our families are exposed to violence; our property is liable to destruction,—and our cities and villages may be wrapped in flames, before our government could possibly send on their means for relief, which is its bounden duty to provide.

This is not an argument of fear, but of true courage and prudence. Our government is not formed for the sudden emergencies of offensive war. It is right that it is not so. All governments, in the progress of the world towards a better political estate, should be made on principles which discourage war, only in self defence. Under our constitution the preparation for even defensive war must be slow. It will take many months, under any state of circumstances, to put these lines in a condition for defence, any thing equal to that of the Canadian powers. In fact their means of offence are at this time greater than ours to act on the defensive.

However much any American may feel desirous of chastising insolence, aggression, and murder,—however much they may wish to see Canada taking a place among the nations of the earth,—it is no time for them to act now. A surer way to effect these, is to await the aggressions which the Canadian authorities mean to make—rather than to provoke them, before we are able to chastise them. It is evident that they desire war. Let us prepare for defence. Let us be cautious of hastening a crisis, even if it be inevitable. Let our motto be "Forbear but prepare."

NEW YORK, June 18. FROM THE FRONTIER. Governor Marcy arrived at Oswego, on Saturday week, and remained a few days. His presence was said to have a good effect in allaying the excitement on both sides of the line.

Governor Marcy, according to the Watertown Jeffersonian, reached that village from Albany in fifty hours after he had been sent for.

Captain Dobbins, of the schooner Nicholas Biddle, has published in the Erie Observer the particulars of the attack on his vessel at Dunnville, Grand river, Upper Canada. While lying at the dock at night on the 3d inst., he received information that an attack on his vessel was probably meditated by some Canadians. He therefore hauled into the stream for safety, but nothing happened—so he came up to the dock next day and loaded without molestation, and got under way in the evening. In going down past the houses on the west side of the mouth of the river, a woman was seen exhorting a man on the dock not to fire into the Nicholas Biddle. At the same moment an officer in a boat ordered the man to fire, which he did, and the ball went through the sails without hitting any person on board. The wind being favorable the vessel escaped. The

offence, as we stated last week, consisted in hoisting the American flag; and the British officer plainly told Captain Dobbins that he should not come there again with the schooner.

The steamboat "Telegraph" arrived at Rochester on the 13th inst., with the intelligence that "Bill Johnson" was seen daily, but cannot be captured. The Kingston steamer gave chase to him on one occasion, but his barge was too swift for his pursuers. The Rochester Daily Advertiser says:

"The militia is still out, but have caught nothing yet; they doubtless are useful in preventing new aggressions. "Every day adds to our unpopularity in Upper Canada, and the John Bulls of that province declare that the Imperial Government will not rest satisfied till the States are reduced to their original colonial dependence."

A Circuit Court will be held to-day in Jefferson county, for the trial of those engaged in burning the Sir Robert Peel. It is said that 200 witnesses from the frontier are in attendance on the United States District Court, sitting at Albany, for the trial of persons indicted for offences on the frontier. No less than twelve indictments have been found.

Among the persons indicted are Doctor Nelson, formerly of Montreal, Mr. Bryant, of Maine, and a young man of the name of Palmer, of Clinton county. Mr. McKenzie was in court on Saturday.

The two hundred troops from New York reached Albany on Friday, on their way to the frontier. Gen. Macomb is going to the same point.

The Albany Argus states that Gov. Marcy has communicated to the President the actual situation of the frontier, and requested aid from the War Department.—Ere. Post.

The Dry Dock Bank, of New-York, which failed in May, 1837, has again gone into operation, and the stock is above par. All the claims against it have been liquidated.—Balt. Amer.

DIED.—On Tuesday night at 10 o'clock, (3d of July, 1838.) Mrs. ELIZABETH MERRITT, aged 72 years, relict of Samuel Merritt, Esq., and only sister of the late General Robert and John Merritts, of Kentucky and General James Breckinridge, of Virginia. Having faithfully performed her various duties to her family, friends, and neighbors—she has been called to her God.

We regret to announce that the stock of Matchless Sanative which the Editor of this paper had is exhausted. More, however is expected in a few days.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office in Lexington, on the 1st of July 1838, which if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Allen John M | 3 | Allen O. N. Dr | Paterson James |
| Allen John | | Ahles Nathan | Parish T. M |
| Allen Abijah | 2 | Atwater William | Parker Richard T |
| Allen John G Jr | | Armstrong John | Parker Mary miss |
| Atkinson Alexander | | Attender M | Parke Wm G |
| | | | Payne John D |
| Barker Mrs | | Booth William J | Payne Elvira |
| Baker John | | Broth John Dr | Perkins Wm |
| Baskin Robt F | | Brown John | Peggs W H |
| Baylor Liberty | | Baldwin B L | Peebles Joseph O |
| Baylor Eugene | | Borne Martin | Peer James |
| Beasfield William | | Bowers Samuel C | |
| Bacon Elizabeth P | | Botts Moses | Raney Theodosia |
| Bates Thomas D | | Boone Anna Mrs | Ransall Mr |
| Beasfield Edwin Miss | | Bracknack L F | Reed & Buchanan |
| Blair Orthia Jane | | Boordley William | Reed William |
| Barnislow Miss | | Brookman William | Reed John B |
| Bennett A D | | Bryant M | Reynolds Elizabeth |
| Blanchamp Jesse | | Brooks William | Reese Eleanor Mrs |
| Berryman Gilson | | Bryan P M | Ritchie John H 4 |
| Bryan Morgan | | Bryant Jesse | Ritter A M |
| Brown James | 4 | Bryan John | Richardson A M |
| Bowers and Castle | | Robt Wm d | Riel Elizabeth Mrs |
| Boyce Martha Miss | | Bredon Joseph | Ross Thomas |
| Boyd Hugh M | | Bachus Elizabeth | Robinson Mary Mrs |
| Boswell Morrison | | Benton S | |
| Boswell James M | | Butler Hector | Sanders Emily miss |
| Brown George W | 2 | Burch R R | Sadler William |
| Boyle J Tilford | | Buckmaster E Y | Stanton Jacob |
| | | | Shackelford James M |
| Cardwell S | | | Sharp Riley |
| Camble Ogle | | | Sharner John |
| Campbell Jas M | | | Straws Stafford |
| Camron Mary | | | Stagg John P & Co |
| Carter J | | | Stanton Thomas |
| Calmer W T | | | Stewart T H |
| Clarke Alexander | | | Stewart James |
| Clarke Calph | | | Stevens John |
| Clarke George | | | Stedley Morgan |
| Clapp Melco C | | | Sprague Alfred M |
| Chilens Charles | | | St John William H |
| Chapman William | | | Smith Diobald |
| Craig Charles F | 2 | | Smith Joshua |
| Craig Dr | | | Smith John |
| Craig Lewis | | | Smith C J Dr |
| Clements Thomas | | | |
| Carothers Lucretia | | | |
| | | | |
| Daniel Ann M miss | | Downing Salem | Taul J C |
| Danahy Edward capt | | Dillon Frances Mrs | Taylor Catharin G Mrs |
| Danforth Albert J | | Dickson Joshua | Tracy William |
| Davenport Rice B | | Dunn William P | Thompson Mason |
| Davies Benjamin | | Dunn Saml | Thompson Wm B |
| Davis Mahinda Mrs | | Dunlap Mary Jane miss | Thompson & Steadman |
| Decker Peter | | Duffy Robert | Troy Edward |
| Deizer Andrew | | Dudley Jephthah Dr | Trotter Amy Mrs |
| Darphin Thomas w | | Dunlap David | Trotter Judith E Mrs |
| Dorothy James | | Dunn Rebecca Jane miss | Tisdale H L Dr |
| Downs Binon R | | Dunn Redden | Tinder Simeon |
| Dollis Henry C | | | |
| | | | |
| Easton J | | Embry Martha miss | Underwood Spencer |
| Ellis Williams | 3 | Eves Lewis | Uttinger Joseph |
| Emis Sarah miss | | Everett Nelson | Uttinger Jacob |
| Enfield Joseph | | Eveling William | Vander Lippe H B |
| Eldridge Ariel | | | |
| | | | |
| Falkner Harriet Mrs | | Fitch N G | Walker David |
| Frazier Moses | | Finn L & J | Walker Jackson |
| Francis Wilton | | Foster V Dr | Walker Andrew |
| Forkner James B | | Foster Jack | Waring N. E. |
| Fury London | | Flowers Margaret miss | Wason Fleming |
| Farquharson John | | Fox J P | Waddle Caroline B |
| Fisher Charles | | Funk James | Wanneken Marcus |
| Fisher George D | | Freeman Jas T | Washington Warner |
| | | | Wadsworth Sarah Miss |
| Gatewood Mary miss | | Gilto James | Ward William Dr |
| Gauch T N | | Gilbert Leon | Walling William |
| Gabaker Maxfield | | Gist W W | Wayt John |
| Galloway Joseph | | Gilbert Mary Mrs | Wheeler John |
| Grady William | | Green Preston | Wheeler Charles N |
| Gray Mariah | | Gould Robt H | Wheeler Sarah Ann Miss |
| Gray James | | Goss Elnoch | |
| Gray Jacob | | Gordon Geo W | |
| Greene F F | | Groomer John | |
| Greene William | | Grubb Joel | |
| Groves Ursula | | | |
| Green Joh | | | |

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------|
| Hall James | 4 | Holtzclaw Peter |
| Hall James | | Hogans Cassy G |
| Hall J H Jr | | Hockley Samuel |
| Harkum Thomas T | | Howell James D |
| Hawkins Thomas | | Hobson Henry Dr |
| Hann W G | | Hotchkiss Isaac |
| Harding Saml S | | Holte Thomas H |
| Hart Thomas M | | Hughes & Campbell |
| Hardy Mary A miss | | Hughes James |
| Hawley Mary miss | | Hughes Wm |
| Haley Wm | | Hulse Betty Mrs |
| Harrison J W | | Hunt James |
| Haddix John | | Huffman Mary miss |
| Hackett William | | Hulley James |
| Hawley Wm A | | Hunt John Jr |
| Harris Lemuel | | Hudson J R |
| Hewett John M | | Hutchins Cynthia Mrs |
| Hawkins Elizabeth Mrs | | Haden John |
| Hyde John | | Haley Harrison P |
| Hite G W | | Henes Margaret Mrs |
| Hill James | 3 | Hendon Frazer D |
| Hinkins Robert | | Hewey Isaac |
| Holtzman W F | | Helenia George |
| Howell Butler | | Herrin James |
| Hogin John W | | Hernion Thomas |
| Howard W H | | Hurst Elizabeth miss |
| Hughes Hugh W | | |

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| Inskip Joseph | | Jones William R |
| Ingerson P | 2 | Jones William W |
| Jackson Sarah Ann | | Johnson James A |
| Jackson Robert | | Johnson Robert |
| Josten Amy M miss | | Johnson James |
| Jeter Elisha | | Johnson Saml P |
| Jenkins Elisha | | Johnson Mary miss |
| Jones Charles | | |

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------|
| Keene T | 4 | Keller Eli |
| Keene M C miss | | Ketney W |
| Kelly P T | 2 | Knight Cyrus |
| Kellogg J A | | King John Dr |
| Kennedy Jane Mrs | | Knight James |
| Kenon Sally miss | | |

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------------|
| Law George | | Livengston Robert F |
| Lawson Richard | | Liter John |
| Lawler Michael | | Lindsay John |
| Lackens John R | | Linn Mary |
| Lee Edwin Master | | Long John |
| Lequex H Monsieur | | Loughery L |
| Livengston A M | | Lumphish John F |

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------------------|
| Marr Tazwell | | Moore George |
| Mallon John | | Moore Alexander |
| Marks Wm J | | Moore Lunnah J miss |
| Mahons John R | | Moore Sadown |
| Mahones Saml | | Moss Dennis |
| Masley William | | Morris Lewis |
| Manuel Philip | | Morse Mark |
| Martin James | | Montgomery Mary miss |
| Martin James | | Mullins C L |
| Martyn Jones | | Murray Catharin miss |
| Maynard James M | | Murry Emily |
| Mercer John | | Mulhollen Charles |
| Merrill Wilson | | Muller John Monsieur |
| Martin Gullis | | McBride Wm |
| Merrill Sarah B | | McClary John |
| Metcal Jacob R | | McCourt John |
| Miller Levi | | McDowell |
| Miller W Martin | | McIntosh Isaac |
| Miller J K | | McIntosh John |
| Miller Mike | | McMahon Bernerd |
| Millah Abin | | McMillen Wm |
| Myres John | | McOnas William |
| Moore C C | 4 | McPheters Charles H |
| Moore Thornton | | McWaine Andrew |
| Moore John | | |

- | | | |
|-------------------|--|--------------------|
| Nelson George W | | Nichols Maryet Mrs |
| Nelson Washington | | North Williams |
| Nelson Charles | | |

- | | | |
|--------------|--|----------------|
| Oborlin John | | Oatten Mathias |
| Orr William | | Oatten Warren |

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Quirm II B | | |
| P | | |
| Peniston Theodore | | |
| Prather Sarah Mrs | | |
| Prather John M | | |
| Pettis Harry | | |
| Pratt Daniel S | | |
| Palkington Saul | | |
| Price William | | |
| Price John H | | |
| Pritchard Richard C | | |
| Porter W A master | | |
| Pomeroy Phineas P | | |
| Pullin William A | 2 | |

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| R | | |
| Rockhill William | | |
| Rogers Judith Ann miss | | |
| Rogers Thomas | | |
| Robertson John | | |
| Rosch H | | |
| Roper L L | | |
| Rosier Julia miss | | |
| Rogers J | | |
| Rawley Norbuck | | |
| Rannyan Wm | | |
| Rust John | | |
| Rust Ellen J Y miss | | |

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|
| S | | |
| Smith S maj | | |
| Smith Beverly | | |
| Smith Elisha | | |
| Smith M Dr | | |
| Smith Joseph | | |
| Smith Catharine Mrs | | |
| Smith Mr | | |
| Stone James | | |
| Stone J B G | | |
| Stout Ashton | | |
| Showerwater Daniel | | |
| Stockton R G | | |
| Southworth Jas W Dr | | |
| Stoner's heirs | | |
| Scott Mathlin Mrs | | |
| Scott Robert W | 2 | |
| Schmidt Paul | 2 | |
| Spires Lawson | | |
| Sullivan Harrison T | | |
| Swope David E A B | | |

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|
| T | | |
| Trevethick Ralph | | |
| Tucker William | | |
| Turner Nelson W | | |
| Turner Eliza Jane Mrs | | |
| Turner Wm | | |
| Tunnicliffe Nancy miss | | |
| Tully James G | | |
| Tubbs William | | |
| Trumble James | | |
| Tubbs Dr Senr | | |

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| U | | |
| Vanbergh M | | |
| Vancotis John H | | |
| Vaughn Robt W | | |

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| W | | |
| Wells Ann N. Miss | | |
| Weed Lysander | | |
| Welsh Elizabeth | | |
| Weigart Horace | | |
| Willey Bushnell | 2 | |
| Williams Philip | | |
| Whittaker | | |
| Wilson James | | |
| Wilson Washington | | |
| Wilson A. S. | | |
| Willard Allen | | |
| White Aaron T | | |
| White John | | |
| White Richard | | |
| White Mary Mrs. | | |
| Wood William | 2 | |
| Wood Charles | | |
| Wooding R. S. | | |

- | | | |
|------------------|--|--|
| Y | | |
| Young Poladore | | |
| Young Charles | | |
| Young Ambrose M. | | |

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| Z | | |
| Zellers Charles | | |

Persons applying for any of the above letters, will please say, they are advertised. JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M. July 4, 1838—21-3t

Notice.

SHALL apply to the President and Directors of the Northern Bank of Kentucky to renew a Certificate for one share of Stock in my name in said Bank, the original of which has been lost or mislaid.

SABRET OFFUTT. May 24, 1838—28-3m

DURHAM CATTLE.



A few more bottles of this efficacious medicine may be found at the Post Office if applied for soon.
J NYE,
Sole Agent for Claremont.
Claremont, April 27, 1836.

A N Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.

Prentiss's Pile Ointment.
This invaluable preparation has cured thousands; and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. Not only ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, resorted to in the commencement of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, K.

IN THE under-sized would respectfully inform the old customers of the late firm, and the public generally, that he will still carry on at 100 N. B. AVENUE, AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS at the old stand in Main Street. He would say to his friend and all others, that his Machinery are all in good order, and in complete operation.

ISAC SPRAKE.
N. B. CARPETS WOVEN, AND JLAN CARPETS, as usual, always on hand and for sale on favorable terms.
May 3, 1838.—13-t.

April 4, 1833.—14th

For J. L. BRALEY

Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing in
the Mercantile Business of
CHAMBLIN, is this day dissolved, and
all demands due to the firm will be
paid by J. Penney, who is authorized to
receive the debtors.

J. PENNEY,
GEO. CHAMBLIN.

Lex., May 19, 1833.—21st.

A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.
A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by
S. C. TROTTER.
At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky.
And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton,
Main street.